The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,952.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

* In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Lost Property, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,760 Tons, 700 H. P., Commander W. Wyness, as above, on MONDAY, the 22nd October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayotte, Comoro, Nozi-Beh, Mujunga, Mozambique, Port Natal and Cape Town for transfer to the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1126 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Collingapatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 977 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, BUSHIRE, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Sheell, on TUESDAY, the 23rd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and ON the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	—	£4
Suez	36	22	—	9
Port Said	35	21	—	9
Messina	50	34	—	14
Naples	60	34	—	14
Leghorn	60	34	—	14
Genoa	50	34	—	14
Marseilles	55	35	Including Wine	14-10

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ABBSHIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the most trifling has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a)	BOKHARA	2232	450	W. D. Anderson.	22nd Oct.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(c)	KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(c)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Hazelwood.	26th do.
(c)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1990	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(c)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov, do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3060	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3093	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 15, 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,		
	Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25 per doz.
	Cusénier's Fine Brandy	„ 24 „
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)		
	Carte Blanche Champagne	„ 30 „
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)		
	St. Julien Claret quarts	„ 9 „
	Lormont Claret	„ 12 „
	Chateau Belair	„ 16 „
	Hant Barsac	„ 15 „
	Chablis	„ 16 „
From Dr LAAGE FILS & Co.		
	Cognac—L. Béchade	„ 18 „

Intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and taste these Wines can be had at Rs.12 per case of dozen extra.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the S. S. PATNA, to proceed in her to London on MONDAY, the 22nd October. Apply, stating terms, &c., to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, October 17, 1877.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

60 ..... Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 / 00 | ..... Rs. 30 per doz.
000 / V | .... „ 33 „

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

Elphinstone Circle.

RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in deference to the wish expressed by the Shareholders at the General Meeting held on the thirteenth instant, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, instant, at 3 p.m., to DECLARE a DIVIDEND for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven and to transact the business left unfinished at the meeting of the thirteenth October, instant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, October 15, 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the dates mentioned below for the following contracts :—

Cotton Suttringles, Cotton Sheets	15th October, 1877.
Hired Buggies, &c., and Hamallage	18th October, 1877.
Hired Boat Tonnage and sea and land carriage	22nd October, 1877.

Further particulars can be learnt at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, Oct. 9, 1877.

LATEST NEW PAINTINGS BY
LOUIS FRANK.

IN WATER COLOURS.

SKETCH in LANOWLIE WOOD, on the KRISHNA, at WYE.
„ „ KUKRAR—DECCAN.
„ „ near INDORE.
„ „ the GANGES AT BHAIRAMGATI.
„ PORCUPINE Pt. from MALET'S SPRING. THIRD FALLS—MAHABLESHWUR. COLABA, in the monsoon. BOATS in Moody Bay.

IN OILS.

"AFTER-GLOW" in Back Bay.
STORMY EVENING.
SKETCH FROM PILOT'S BUNDER.

N. B.—Pictures framed, renovated and restored.

FOR SALE.

TA'LIM-UL-MUBLADI or Urdu edition of the Indian Vernacular Series for Elementary Schools with copious illustrations 1 anna 4 pie. Second Reader with twenty-four illustrations 2 annas. Discount 20 per cent on purchases of the value of Rs. 100. If original cases be taken, they will be sent free of cost to any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency or Hyderabad and to any Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LNODON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and estorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta : Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. Towers and Sons, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A

GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1877.

ASSISTED BY

MISS ELCIA MAY,
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON,
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS.

Doors open at half-past four : to commence at five.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats... ..... Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats ..... Rs. 1
Tickets and plan at SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED, a COMPETENT NATIVE MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has passed the Boiler Act Examination and has had experience as a Fitter, to TAKE CHARGE of a WORKSHOP for the Mandvi Harbour Works, on a salary of Rs. (1·0) One Hundred. Application will be received up to 15th November 1877. They should be addressed to the State Engineer, Kutch.

MANIBHAI JUSBHAI,
Bhuj, October 12, 1877. Dewan of Kutch.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TENDERS will be received up to 4 p.m. today by the OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE for the immediate CONVEYANCE by steam to range of a REGIMENT of NATIVE INFANTRY (probable strength as per margin) from Bombay to Kurrachee.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the Transport Office, H. M.'s Indian Government Dockyard.

8	European Officers.
3	Wives of do
1	Child
14	Native Commissioned Officers
625	Non-Commissioned Rank and File
244	Wives
285	Children
40	Public Followers
86	Private Followers
8	Horses

By Order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, October 18, 1877.

In the MATTER of Act X. of 1866 of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of INDIA and the COLABA COMPANY LIMITED, and of the PETITION of JOHN HECTOR and JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE.

TAKE NOTICE, that by an Order, dated the Twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company and all other persons interested are required to appear on THURSDAY, the Twenty-fifth instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, before His Lordship the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in his Chambers in the High Court to show cause, if any, why Mr. KIRWARD MACDOUGALL POAD should not be REMOVED from his Office of JOINT LIQUIDATOR of the above Company and Mr. JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE appointed SOLE LIQUIDATOR thereof.—Dated this 16th day of October 1877.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attornies for the Petitioners.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14·2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs. 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14·2½ high, well proportioned and compactly built, an excellent hack, and would suit as a first charger, up to 13 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14·1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone. Rs. 1,0 0.

Flea-bites, Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14·2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone. Rs. 550.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged, 14·1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 800.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14·3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 6 years, 14·2 high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14·2½ high, goes exceedingly well in harness, makes a capital Brougham horse. Rs. 400.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 190.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1877.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

LEATH AND ROSS'
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices.
GLOBULES	per bottle 12 as.
PILULES	„ 12 as.
TINCTURES	„ 12 as.
ALSO	
CAMPHOR PILLS.....	„ 14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 103 or 1873.

LUKMIDAS KHIMJEE, GOVERDHANDAS KHIMJEE, and DHARAMSEY KHIMJEE, Hindu Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay under the Name and Style of LUKMIDAS KHIMJEE, of Gunoshawdy Street, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

SOONDERJEE GOVINDJEE, Hindu, residing at Nagdevee Street, Bombay, Executor of the last Will and Testament of one RUTTONBAI, deceased, the widow of one HEMRAJ DHARSEY, a Hindu Merchant, deceased, lately of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, bearing date the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, NOTICE is hereby given, that any person claiming Debts and Liabilities affecting the ESTATE of the late RUTTONBAI, widow of HEMRAJ DHARSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, the Testatrix in the Pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in or about the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be precluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 12th day of October 1877.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner,

Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, EURASIAN or NATIVE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Address by letter only, WALTER WEST, Bombay, West's Patent Press Company.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

FOR SALE at Munmar, near the Railway Station, 100 Acres of First Class IRRIGATED LAND. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE in good order, a Black AUSTRALIAN HORSE and Harness complete. Price Rs. 860. Apply to Major LAYARD, Colaba.

WANTED, a Young Man (NATIVE). Must be able to speak English perfectly. Salary Rs. 25 per month to commence with. Apply No. 1, Church Lane, First Floor.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have Board and RESIDENCE in an airy house opposite the Telegraph Office, Hornby Row. Address "B.A." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CHILD'S AYAH, who can TAKE CHARGE of a BABY from its BIRTH. Must have good certificates. None need apply who cannot speak English well. Apply to 81, Breach Candy.

WANTED, for the WARD-ROOM MESS of H. M. S. UNDAUNTED, a STEWARD, who must produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply to MESS CATERER on board.

WANTED, a light OPEN BOAT from 17 to 20 feet long, TO ROW and SAIL. Must be WELL-FINISHED. Send full particulars and price to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, at MIDDLE COLABA, a GROUND FLOOR containing a CENTRE, TWO BED and BATH ROOMS with separate entrances and COMPOUND. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to "R.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, SWISS CONDENSED MILK, SUPERIOR TEA, FRESH-GROUND COFFEE, GOLDEN SYRUP, &c., J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENTS FOR THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

AVIZE. BORDEAUX.
EPERNAY. COGNAC.
RHEIMS. COBLENTZ.

HEAD OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

BRANCH OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Families and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to make a trial of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REDUCED PRICES. OCTOBER 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous DINNER WINE ..... Rs.	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs. 27 0 15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity ..... 19 0 ...

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry. Rs.	46 0	24 8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34 0 18 8
F. GIESSLER & Co.'s "for India" brand ...	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	28 0 15 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8		

CLARETS.

St. JULIN, MEDOC	Excellent Cup	Rs. 10 0	5 12	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) ..... Rs.	21 0 11 8
BORDEAUX	or Breakfast	... 10 0	5 12		
PETIT MEDOC	Wines	... 12 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after	26 0 14 8
MEDOC, Superior		15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines {	31 0 16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs.	31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	19 0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...		

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29 0	15 8	CHABLIS ..... Rs.	18 0	10 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MACON	23 0	12 8			
BEAUNE	19 0	10 8			

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	18 8	NIERSTEIN (STILL) ..... Rs.	26 0	14 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	42 0	23 0	HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	22 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0	GIESENHEIM (STILL)	20 0	11 0
			LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17 8	9 8

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	...	SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) ..... Rs.	27 0	...
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL ...	40 0	...	WINNINGEN „	20 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch, Crabbie's ..... Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend)	20 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...		22 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27 8	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...	Do. do. **	31 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA ..... (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	29 0	...	Do. do. ***	33 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine-Leaf do.	27 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	27 8	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	36 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH ..... per bottle.	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) „	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ... „	3 8	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE ..... per dozen.	17 0	...
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... „	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE ..... „	17 0	...
{ Monastery ..... „	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18 0	10 0
COLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ..... „	3 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... „	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... „	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s	...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... „	3 0	...	BRANDY BITTERS	...	
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	3 0	1 12	WINE BITTERS	...	
CREME DE VANILLE ..... „	3 0	1 12			
ANISETTE ..... „	3 0	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
FOR 1878.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November 1877, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the Supplies.

COOPER & Co. also invite New Subscriptions, and give below a list of some of the principal papers and will be happy to forward their complete and revised Price Lists on application.

WEEKLIES.

	Annually. Bombay.	Up-country.
Broad Arrow	22 0	25 12
Fun	8 12	12 12
Graphic	22 8	26 8
Home News	19 8	23 4
Illustrated London News	22 8	26 8
Judy	11 12	15 8
Lancet

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH OCT. 1877.

MARKET closed for Dussera holidays.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th October, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,970	0	0
Merchandize	44,994	0	0
Other Receipts	1,709	0	0
Telegraph	575	0	0
Total Rs.	81,539	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,884	0	0
Merchandize	44,920	0	0
Other Receipts	579	0	0
Telegraph	488	0	0
Total Rs.	93,721	0	0
Decrease Rs.	12,182	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRIG VESTAL, 88 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun, with a cargo from Zanzibar.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Goa, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and seventy-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. LADY LYCETT, 1198 tons, Captain L. Eratt, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, Hoodeida, and Aden, with a general cargo, and six hundred and forty deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. EUROPA, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (September 8th), via Liverpool, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—

Revd. Mr. Robinson, Mr. C. J. Jones, Vet. Surg. Meyrick, Mrs. Cullen, Miss. Knowles, Mrs. Miller Miss Miller, Mr. Miller, M. and Mrs. W. H. Middleton, four Misses Amesbury, Mr Hennessy.

The vessel brought the following cargo :—100 kegs lead ore, 280 bales twist, 1,092 packages piece goods, 2,048 packages iron, 3,384 bundles hoops 150 casks beer, 50 cases acid, 22 cases slates, 284 packages wine and spirit, 10 kegs shoes, 63 casks sugar, 3,042 bottles sundries, 30 casks tobacco, 85 packages paint and colour, 10 packages varnish, 25 drums turpentine, 10 cases tobacco, and many other sorts of merchandise and machinery.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Europa(s)	Harris	Glasgow, Sept 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Ajofer	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Pehlwan(s)	Nacoda	Coast and Goa.
	Lady Lycett (s)	Eratt	Jeddah, &c.

The brig Vestal, Nacoda, to Damaun, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Abyssinia, to Coast, Calcutta and China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.	ARRIVALS.		
12	Horden(?)	Turner	Cardiff, Aug 24.
	Standard (s)	Lyon	Bombay, Oct 7.
	Mahratta (s)	Mitchell	Bombay, Sept 20.

Oct.	DEPARTURES.		
12	Hindostan (s)		
	Sceptre (s)		
	Venice (s)		
	Chusan (s)		
	Wallerstown		
	King Cenric		
	Jason		

MADRAS.

Oct.	ARRIVALS.	
15	Rajpootana (s)	Bombay.
Oct.	DEPARTURES.	
15	Ava (s)	Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Rajpootana—From Colombo to Madras—Mr W Calvin and Mrs Calvin.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s Ava—From Madras to Colombo—A Ellis, Esq., R C ollin son, Esq.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—275 cw's myrabolams. Jousub Lutiff; 400 cwts wheat, and 6124 cwts mundaseed, Woomer Hassam.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bean Uamah—20 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmondass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·837
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	79·0
General Direction of wind	NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	173
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	6·08
" year	69·58

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Sexton, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Elichpoor.

OCTOBER 16.

Hanman, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 17.

Meyric, Vet Surg, Bengal R A, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 15.

Higginson, Major, Madras 1st Punjab Infantry, to join, to Quetta.

Adams, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, to rejoin, to Sattara.

OCTOBER 16.

Colvin, Major, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Hay, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, from leave, to Sirur.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, October 17.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut Col A G Plowden, Offic Commdt 17th Regt N I, to be Commdt, vice Col J P ynn, who vacates in attaining Colonel's Allowances. Lieut Col H V ughan, Wing Commdr, 17th Regt N I, to be Offic r in Command. Major J Jacob, Offic Wing Commdr, 17th Regt N I, to be Wing Commdr.

The under-mentioned officers have been grant d leave of absence: Lieut F S Collins, H M 72nd Queen's, to England, from date of embarkation to appe r before a medical board : Lieut H J H Dive, H M 78 Foot, to Carwar, from date of departure, for 20 days, on medical certificate. Hosp Major R R Robinson, H M 11th Fo t, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, to appear before a medical board. Major R L Dashwood, H M 15th Foot, to remain in Poona, for 30 days, after expiration of present leave, on medical certificate. Surg Major C Whit , to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon J A J O'Brien, M D, three months in extension, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....22nd, 0h. 22·0 p. m.
Last Quarter.....29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 18	English Mail expected	5 57	5 34	1 9 1m 1 9 22 s	2 38 m 3 24 s
Fri. 19	.....	5 57	5 33	9 36 m 10 10 s	3 29 m 3 55 s
Sat. 20	.....	5 57	5 32	10 6 m 10 43 s	4 7 m 4 23 s
Sun. 21	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity	5 58	5 32	10 33 m 11 13 s	4 40 m 4 48 s
Mon. 22	.....	5 58	5 31	11 1 m 11 45 s	5 13 m 5 15 s
Tues. 23	.....	5 58	5 30	11 28 m	5 45 m 5 44 s
Wed. 24	.....	5 59	5 30	0 20 m 11 56 s	6 18 m 6 16 s

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the "Floral Fountain"

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

MARK.—Our correspondent wants to know why there is delay in drawing the Saint Xavier's lottery, which was announced for the 15th ult.

POSTAL NOTICES.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for those ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Thursday during the dry season.

Thursday.....Oct 18,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS[?]NO AS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BATTY—October 14th, at Tannah, the wife of Herbert Batty, C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARTEN—October 9th, at Kurrachee, the wife of William H. Marten, Assistant Examiner I. V. S. Railway, of a son.

McGUIRE—October 12th, at Ghazeebad, the wife of Sergeant Instructor J. McGuire, E. I. R. V. Corps, of a daughter.

PARDEW—October 8th, at Jamalpore, the wife of T. A. F. Pardew, Esq., Foreman E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

THE Russians seem to have at last regained their ascendancy over the Turks in Asia. After his defeat on the 2nd and 3rd inst. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha fell back to a new position resting on the Aladja Dagh. He thus lost his hold altogether on the main road from Kars to Alexandropol, and also the strong posts of Yaghni Tepe and Kizil Tepe on the southern or lower road. His new line of defence must have run from Vezinkui on the lower road, where he could keep up his communication with the garrison of Kars, across in a south-easterly direction, past the Aladja Dagh, to the ruins of the famous Armenian city of Ani on the Arpa River. The Russians seem to have pursued his retreating army and harassed it a good deal while it was effecting this movement; but the Turks succeeded on the 9th in holding their new position, and two days afterwards they even made an ineffectual assault on the eastern entrenchments at Yaghni Tepe, on the Russian right, the Kars garrison probably taking part in this attack. On the 15th the Russians, having probably by this time brought up all their forces, attacked Ahmed Mukhtar's main army at Aladja Dagh, and gained a complete victory. It is noteworthy that this is the first battle of the war in which the victors can say that they "have taken many guns and prisoners." Ahmed Mukhtar's account of the battle is only fragmentary; but this fact may be accepted as a striking confirmation of the Russian claim to the victory, for, if Ahmed Mukhtar was defeated, and driven southwards to the Araxes, he must have been forced off his only road of communication with Kars, and consequently have found himself unable to telegraph the result of the battle to Erzeroum and Constantinople. The Russians seem to have now actually accomplished the important strategical movement of interposing their own army between the garrison of Kars and Ahmed Mukhtar's relieving force; and if their strength has not been very seriously reduced in recent engagements, they ought to be able to drive the main Turkish field army across the Araxes into the mountainous region on the right bank of that river. If, indeed, the operations of this new campaign were well combined, General Tergukasoff, who is encamped on the northern slopes of Mount Ararat, should now take the aggressive against Ismail Pasha, who is operating on the right bank of the Araxes, and aid the Grand Duke Michael in bringing this year's campaign in Armenia to a close by the destruction of the Turkish forces.

IT is not surprising that the officers of the Indian Army await with impatience some announcement of the Government's intentions with regard to the application of the Royal Warrant on promotion and retirement to their service; the wonder is that the Indian Government makes no sign in the matter. The Madras Army List,—an official publication,—publishes, indeed, one-half of the Royal Warrant "by authority" in its pages, and gives it pre-eminence over the other matter contained in it by making it the commencement of what is sometimes called "the Subaltern's Bible," but, except for this characteristic indication of vigour on the part of the Madras authorities, there appears to be no more notice taken of the Royal Warrant in India than is taken at the India Office. This is strange, because the present Secretary of State put off the urgent application of Lord Northbrook's Government for a thorough reform of the Indian service pension rules by promises dependent on the issue of the Royal Warrant in question, and unless promises, like pie-crust, are made to be broken, the Marquis of Salisbury is bound in honour to bring in new pension rules for the Indian service based on the Warrant recently issued to the British Army. That the Indian service, with its many disadvantages of climate and exile, has a fair claim to share in whatever benefits are given to the British service, is beyond all dispute; if there is any question in the matter it is whether the Indian service is not entitled to *better* terms in the way of retirement and pension than those that are deemed sufficiently favourable under the Royal Warrant for the Line. We see from some letters which have appeared in the home journals that Indian officers are bestirring themselves in the matter. A "Field Officer," writing to the *Home News* the other day, makes the very reasonable suggestions:—"First—"That all our sick leave, and a due proportion "of our ordinary furlough leave, count as part of "our service. Second—That we may be permit-"ted to retire with a fairly liberal pension after "twenty, twenty-five, and thirty years, if health "prevents our remaining longer in the service." But, mindful of the indifference which the Indian authorities have of late years displayed wherever the pecuniary interests of Indian officers are in question, this correspondent recommends his comrades to agitate in the matter. "So difficult is it," he writes, "to wring a "concession from the India Office, just though it "may be, that it will be necessary for us to work "with some sort of concerted action, and so bring "up forcibly before the Government of India the "question of our present inadequate pensions, "and the stringent and illiberal rules which "govern them." And he very truly adds, "The "claims we put forward for a consideration of "our pension rules are not preposterous; they are "based on the grounds that, if it is considered "expedient to raise the retiring allowances of the "officers of the home army, how much greater "the need to raise ours, who have to bear the "heat and burden of the day in a service that "compels us to remain continually in a wearing-"out climate like India."

But we do not need the very moderate and temperate letter of "Field Officer" to assure us that Indian officers have a just claim to participate in all the advantages conferred upon the British Army under the provisions of the Royal Warrant; what is to be sought for is some explanation of the singular indifference shown by the Indian authorities to the pecuniary interests of their own officers, affecting, as it does, the efficiency of the army. We fancy that this indifference is partly the result of ignorance in England of the conditions of Indian military service; partly of a disinclination to incur new expenses. The Indian Army, which once enjoyed a considerable reputation in England, has of recent years been relegated to the level of the West Indian Contingent; though why this should be so it is difficult to say. Disorganisations, we suppose, have had something to do with it, as also the large British garrison we now maintain in India; nevertheless, it is both hard on the Native Army and imprudent as a policy to lower its *prestige*, for we hold that if a native regiment is worth its cost—say, in round numbers £15,000 a year—it is worth while maintaining it in the very highest state of military efficiency. The Indian Army ought not to be placed on the level of the West India Contingent; but in effect it receives scarcely any better consideration or treatment than is accorded the latter; and in nothing is this neglect more apparent than in matters affecting the interests of its European officers. The pensions of Indian officers offer an instance in point. They belong to the year 1796, and their inadequacy to meet their purposes at the present day is such that we understand it to be a fact that no Indian officer ever dreams of accepting his regulated pension unless compelled to do so by circumstances over which he has no control. No officer of the Indian service can obtain any pension, however small, until he has served twenty years *in India*, and he is then only entitled to £192 a year—an income, which, allowing for deductions for military funds, is simply an incentive for him to remain in the service until he dies. As twenty years' service in India renders an Indian officer under Staff Corps rules a Major, we may take this £192 a year as the Major's pension, a grade to which the framers of the Royal Warrant affix one of £300. The principle is the same in the other and higher grades; in every one of them we perceive the disadvantage the Indian service labours under in comparison with the other, though taking the services in detail the duties required of Indian officers are of a far more varied and onerous kind than fall to the lot of their comrades of the Line.

It would be well if those civilians about the India Office who choose to regard Indian and West Indian officers as on a level would bear this latter fact in mind. Indian military officers are not only for the army. They are expected to fit themselves for duties of every description that can be embraced in the wide term Administration, and there are few of them of twenty years' service who have not acted at one time or another as diplomatists, judges, magistrates, schoolmasters or what not. Their experience of India and its inhabitants, gained in such a school as theirs, is exceptional, and of the greatest interest to the State, so that it seems quite a mockery to put it upon a lower level than that of the officer of the line; but so it is: the one after five and twenty years of every kind of military and civil work in a bad climate has a pension of £192 a year; the other, after passing most of his life in pleasant English quarters, and enjoying as much leave of absence from duty almost as he likes, gets £300. Certainly the Government of India, obliged to admit the senseless antiquity of their military pension rules, by a block of promotion that promised at one time to give them nothing but Colonels for officers, tried to improve matters; but how did they do it? By making things pleasant for Colonels at the top of the profession; men not infrequently in civil employment; as for the Indian Army, as a whole, they attempted nothing. And they have had their reward in needless, ever recurring military financial burdens, and in a senility that is a by-word in the service; because, as their plan at present works, it does not induce the early retirement of officers but just the contrary—in fact, a retention of appointments and of the service until the last.

The case of the Indian officers is so clear, there are so many mighty reasons of a financial and political character for bringing them, like their comrades of the British service, under a system of promotion and retirement, that we have no doubt the Royal Warrant will be made applicable to their service some day or other, and without the intervention of the members of Parliament whom "Field Officer," in despair of the India Office way of business, hopes to enlist for the agitation of their claims. But, why the delay? The Royal Warrant is not a new thing to Lord Salisbury. He has been in communication with the Minister of War for the last eighteen months on this very subject, and he has had plenty of time to elaborate all that is necessary in the matter. The Royal Warrant is confessedly fair and liberal. Indian officers desire nothing better than to be brought under its provisions, and, this being the case, there is evidently a waste of public money, and a needless increment of that senility so prejudicial to the Native Army, in postponing its adoption in this country to some unknown and distant date. Parliament is not now sitting, or a question in the House might elicit some information on the subject; and not too soon, considering the many interests involved, and the painful state of uncertainty in which Indian officers are plunged. Nothing but the indifference to their military servants' interests, for which the India Office officials are gaining such a notorious reputation, can account for the prolonged silence of Lord Salisbury on the subject.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR QUETTA.

A REGIMENT of Native Infantry has been ordered to Kurrachee to relieve the Belooch Regiment there, which goes on to Quetta with one Regiment of Sind Horse and half a Battery of Artillery.

SOCIAL GROWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst cheerfully partaking of a glass of water and a cigarette in the gorgeous "Temple Bar," which has lately arisen in Bombay (having prudently dined at home), I became dreamily conscious as I complacently watch the frantic evolutions of the amateur "boys" of the establishment, who are tumbling over each other in their mad and unsuccessful endeavours to obtain some kind of victual's for their respective constituents, starving and cursing around, that I owing to the small amount of money in my pocket the month of October must be fading away even as the smoke of my cigarette is fading up into the delicately stencilled roof of the building. October, already going out so fast, and bringing as it goes the knowledge that another year will soon close, and bringing at the same time, too, to the mind of the exiled English man many memories, tender and pleasant, of homeland, and of the hospitable rites connected with the celebration of Father Christmas in far off Old England. Ah! many a box of the fiery condiments and luscious sweets and chutneys of the land we live in will soon be under weigh to remind, by their presence on the Christmas dinner table, old friends at home that they are not forgotten; and from thinking of the pleasure which our dear friends at home will gain from such little presents, it is but natural to take one step further and remember the Customs and its manners of treating such consignments on their arrival at Liverpool, and of the obligations we domesticated Anglo-Indians owe that department for the tact and forbearance they exercise in dealing with such parcels. Knocked about as one becomes in the struggle for bare existence on the black and stormy sea of life, one is apt to forget those early moral lessons which used to instil into our youthful minds a due regard for pastors, masters, Custom-house officers, policemen, and, in fact, for all "placed in authority under the Queen." Unconscious as our undeveloped faculties then were of the seed so sown it bears fruit in after life, and the Englishman can then stand forth and boast with pride that his country alone possesses, among all the countries of the world, an incorruptible police force, and a trustworthy and perfect Custom-house service. In our grand harbour we see gathered together from all parts of the earth a mighty fleet of merchantmen, and after an Englishman has partaken of a sufficient quantity of stimulants, it causes his eye in fine frenzy to roll to think of the glory of the scene, and his pulse to beat, and mouth to water in endeavouring to estimate the amount likely to pass through the hands of our Custom-house authorities for the brandy, pickles, and smoke jacks, so brought to our shores enriching our revenue, and bringing at the same time peace and prosperity to a happy, contented, and intellectual people.

How gratifying, too, to this ideal Englishman, so correctly brought up, it must be to know that the subordinates in the department concerned in the management of this revenue inflict no hardship in its collection, that they are true and just in all their dealings, and that they, in exercising their pleasing functions, treat rich and poor alike; and, finally, that they are so strict and honourable in the discharge of their duties, that they will ignore at Liverpool the declared contents and obvious domestic appearance of one of the boxes of condiments before mentioned, equally with that of a bale of merchandise, and, will, for rich and poor alike, turn everything upside down, send probing irons into poor pounds of declared tea, smash bottles of the aforesaid chutneys of the land, examining saw-dust dolls and carelessly repacking the box whereby its contents are looted or damaged in its carriage from Liverpool to its destination in England, after it has successfully made the journey from India. DOWN SOUTH.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Town Council having abandoned the scheme for a cafe restaurant, &c., in the above gardens, it is now unnecessary to say anything on the question of the propriety of the measure proposed. It may be well, however, to notice that the scheme was objected to not only by that (according to the Municipal Commissioner) "insignificant and intolerant section of the community," the Missionary Conference, but by a very large portion of the European community and nearly every native. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Bombay Temperance League had decided to address Government on the subject, and a letter to the Sheriff asking him to call a public meeting to protest against the scheme had been put in circulation, but on its becoming known that the memorial of the Conference had been referred by Government to the Municipality, further action in the matter was suspended. Of course nothing more will now be needed to be done. But there can be no doubt that the majority of the community (taking Europeans and natives together) were against the proposed scheme. At any rate there was no occasion for the Municipal Commissioner's sneer. One who wishes others to be tolerant should not use offensive words towards those who happen to differ with him.

K.

THE SYMPATHY OF ENGLISH OFFICERS WITH THE FAMINE STRICKEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few months ago there was a good deal of correspondence in the papers on a certain phase of the famine question, namely the sympathy which English officers had or had not with the famine-stricken. It may be rather late in the day to refer to this matter again. I intended during the discussion to send you my contribution to it, but various things prevented me, and now a paragraph which appeared in the *Poona Observer* regarding the Ahmednuggur Relief Camp has brought the whole matter before me again, and I hope you will allow my letter, such as it is, to appear in your columns.

I was struck with a remark which appeared in one of your issues during the discussion, and which I believe was in the first place made by a famine relief officer. It was to this effect. The [illegible] know that we are their friends; they know that [illegible] sympathise with them and help them all we can, &c. &c. *Their voice is not heard.* True, yet not true. In this [illegible] ones of the largest relief works in the Presidency [illegible]ried on, and there has been also a great variety [illegible]inor relief measures in force throughout the [illegible] have had ample opportunity of meeting [illegible]nd I have almost systematically made a [illegible] them on the relief works and in their [illegible]neighbourhood. And wherever I have [illegible]ld, on the road, in their villages [illegible]works, they have all made their [illegible]and they have all told the same [illegible]ly made a note of what they said, [illegible]amines to transcribe a few of their [illegible] people have said, "Yours is a Go[illegible]" "May the English Gov[illegible] over the country you [illegible] people, save the peop[illegible]ing like this before." A[illegible]hend, when he is here was [illegible]ve up and down the whole [illegible]ing wrong with us." "O[illegible]all and referring to the [illegible] how often have they sat [illegible] should receive ten or twelve [illegible]minute or seven or eight. But for the [illegible] should have been dead long ago." It is not at all necessary to inquire into the truth of these allegations, though their truth could very easily be established. It is enough for my purpose to say that such are the sentiments of the people, expressed to me again and again through [illegible] at this famine time. I speak truthfully, and from simple knowledge and experience, when I say that with the exception of the grumblers and the idlers, could the people make themselves heard in the public prints as they have done to me, they would fill them with an unbroken chorus of gratitude and with the assertion that throughout this famine crisis Englishmen have been their best friends and protectors.

Notwithstanding that these are the feelings of the people, it is very easy, apart from race prejudices, to account for the outcry that has ever and anon been raised against Englishmen for what are called their arbitrary and high-handed dealings. Wherever any great work is in progress there are always scores of men, with very little to do, who think that they are eminently qualified for positions of trust, importance, and emolument. They apply to the officer in charge, and, if successful, well; if not, woe to the officer. I have actually known an officer one day lauded to the skies for his humanity and justice, and the next day bespattered pretty generously with mud for the absence of these very qualities. But I do not mean to enter into a defence of Englishmen, and to a sert that they are right under all circumstances. To get through with the work in hand they have at times to be imperative and decisive in their actions, and often short and sharp in handling large bodies of men, or dealing with individual cases, and the very circumstances of the case almost necessitate action sometimes severe. Ask those gentlemen—Europeans, Americans, Parsees, and others, who have devoted so much time and care to relief camps, what their experience may be then. In many cases theirs has been a voluntary work, undertaken from the most humane and philanthropic motives; yet in the very discharge of their God-like mission, and to the very end that they might save life and efficually relieve distress, have they not frequently been forced to measures which, however necessary and just, they would never characterise as gentle. Gentlemen working voluntarily in relief camps have frequently spoken to me of the hardening, or if I may coin a better word, *harshening* influences of their work. In view of the work that has had to be done, and without in the least seeking to justify undue severity, it is only wonder is that there has been so little amiss, and that cases of severity have occurred so seldom.

It is proverbial that the English gentleman, whatever may be his idiosyncrasies and failings, is sympathetic to a fault with distress, and will readily share his last loaf and cup of water with any one worse off than himself. Apart from the human character of his official work, the Englishman's real feelings have been repeatedly exemplified in private deeds of personal kindness, and it is these which make most impression on the people. By way of illustration, a few instances may be given which I am quite familiar with. An Englishwoman in the prime of life went from a ball to the bedside of her husband, who found a lad lying on the ground, smitten with cholera and deserted by his friends. He took him up in his arms, carried him to a cot in the cholera tent, watched and cared for the lad hims lf until he had conveyed him back into life. Another case—a little fellow 4 or 5 years of age toddled one morning into a Magistrate's tent, eating a piece of raw [illegible]. He knew nothing about his parents, nothing [illegible]t how he came to be there; in fact, he knew noth[illegible] about anything save that his name was Mahadu. He was at once cared for, and is now as happy and hearty as a child can be, and his English patron has charged himself with the upbringing of his *famine boy*. Another gentleman, fresh from England, after witnessing the heartless oppression of the people by the contractors till he could endure it no longer, drove the oppressors off the works, and himself with his assistants saw that the people were properly treated and received their regular allowance of grain and money daily. These cases are taken at random from a large number of a similar kind of which I am cognizant. Indeed, one has no sooner thrown himself open to the people, than they proceed to talk in this strain until tears frequently choke their utterance. If this famine, now happily passing away, has revealed anything on the subject of this letter, it is that, taken as a whole, the English Government and the English officials have been in thorough sympathy with the people. The English gentleman's humanity is now well known, the names of some Englishmen have become household words, and after the famine is over, and the people are back to their homes again, many a tale will be told of the humanity of Englishmen and of personal kindness received at their hands. I may say here that I am in no way connected with Government or with famine works.

In conclusion, I would like to say a word about the Ahmednuggur Relief Camp which has been unpardonably misrepresented in the *Poona Observer* of October 6 b.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—We understand that His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., after arriving at Ahmednuggur, visited the famine-stricken in company with Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Cursetjee. His Excellency observed that the famine-stricken were in a most wretched condition, and enquired why they were not sent to hospital. His Excellency was informed, however, that the districts he would find the famine stricken in a still worse condition. We hope that His Excellency's visit to Ahmednuggur will induce him to issue orders to have steps taken to improve the condition of the unfortunate sufferers."

This paragraph will probably do duty in all the native papers in India, and be scored as one more mark against the inhumanity of man to man. But it is positively misleading. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple expressed himself as highly pleased with the relief arrangements, and both in the relief camp and in the durbar he held he thanked the managers for what they had done, and pronounced their relief camp as one of the best he had seen in the Presidency. This was well merited. The camp is under excellent management, and all connected with it, from our esteemed Collector downwards, have been unremitting in their efforts to care for the poor people. Our worthy townsman, Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee Cursetjee, has all along looked after it as if it had been a part of his own business, and his name alone ought to be sufficient refutation of such an unjust charge. A single incident connected with only one man has most unfairly been applied to the whole camp. One poor man was in a bad condition, and His Excellency thought he should be in hospital. It was, however, explained that the doctor thought he was better where he was than in hospital, and the statement was volunteered that people sometimes found in the districts in a worse plight than this man had generally recovered under prompt and judicious treatment. From this incident some one assures us that "His Excellency observed that the famine-stricken were in a most wretched condition." I go out to see the camp now and then, and my own opinion (if it is worth anything) is that, with the exception of a few bad cases which have not had time to improve, the poor famine sufferers are in a wonderfully good condition. This refutation is perhaps more than the said paragraph merits, but I make it in justice to those connected with the camp. The famine here has all along been well in hand, and the famine officers have shown a devotion to duty which might with advantage be emulated in the highest ranks of Christian activity. Considering the extent and severity of the famine, and notwithstanding the loss of life there has been, the marvel is that it should have been kept so well in check.

J. S. H.

Ahmednuggur, Oct. 16.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above head I do not purpose to smuggle into a letter any advertisement about anything;—

Whether the soothing American syrup,
A safety hat or a safety stirrup,
Infallible pills for the human frame,
Or Rowland's Odonto! an ominous name.

But at the end of a monsoon do not let an invalid imagine that a trip round by sea to Calcutta would benefit him. The chances are, that a trip northward into a drier air would be better, especially as in that case he would be going away from the sun, instead of, in the other case, following it up and overtaking it. I lately took the latter course in a large steamer fitted for 250 saloon passengers. That is to say, fitted in the sense of fittings, but really unfitted for any passengers; because a passenger, whether invalid or not, needs sleep, that balmy restorer; and one cannot sleep in even a big saloon with every crevice closed; and on deck one can only doze in a chair, from which one has to clear out two or three times in a night owing to sudden squalls coming on. A pleasant, good tempered, accomplished captain is hardly a sufficient set off, although a cranky one would make matters unbearable. However, I should hardly say much about the sea trip but for reflections on what had appeared in your columns about the efficacy of prayer for rain. Going down the coast we experienced frequent squalls with heavy rain, all blowing towards the coast and the famine districts. We all agreed that if so much rain was falling about us, where we could not understand it to be of any use, and the wind went on over the famine districts and let fall no rain there, it was an arrangement of Providence which we should have been glad to have explained. We afterwards learnt that the wind had passed dry over the land where rain would have gladdened the hearts of millions. Then on the other side of India, in the Bay of Bengal, we experienced similar wet squalls. In this case the wind which bore the rain had passed dry over some of the famine districts, and then discharged its water into the sea. These experiences seemed to go a long way in favour of the arguments of one of your correspondents, that these matters are governed by immutable physical laws, and not by prayer.

I started this letter with a little bit of advice to invalids, and there I am losing my reckoning, drifted out of sounding; but I come to soundings now,—very ugly sounding,—to wit, the Sandheads, so allow me a few words about the Bengal pilot. I had always heard that the Bengal pilots were great swells, and in truth they are, but they belong to a family of swells with which we landsmen are not acquainted. We sighted the pilot brig early in the night, and as we steamed towards her, we bore a signal for a pilot; but balmy sleep is needed by pilots as well as by passengers, and our to-be-acquaintance knew how to secure that sweet restorer, although he had perhaps had several nights undisturbed; still one night more would be pleasant to him and would not hurt us unless we liked to risk a coarse remark amongst the sands, which he knew underwriting interests would forbid. Well, the sun got up and the day wore on, still there we were unnoticed, and we began to think the brig had got plague-stricken, so we steamed away for her as if we meant to drive a ram under her counter. This opened somebody's eyes, and when we opened our mouth through a trumpet he opened his through another. That turned out to be all dumb show or metaphysics, which, according to one authority, is a person talking about what he does not understand to another who does not understand what he is talking about. It seemed that on both sides we were

Deaf to sounds as a'ship out of soundings,
Deaf to verbs and all their compoundings,
Adjectives, n un, and adverb and particle,
Deaf to even the deafest article,
No ve bal message was worth a pin
Though you hired an earwig to carry it in.

Our captain got purple in the face. He blew up his cheeks and seemed in danger of doing the same for his eyes. He, however, did that office thoroughly for the eyes of the brig in several cursory remarks. The mouth, cheeks and eyes behind the trumpet of the brig seemed to be performing the like feats that those of our captain went through; and I suspect that if all the cursory remarks that were made on either side had been made through the trumpets and had reached the other's ears, we should not have formed a very friendly party when the pilot came on board. However, the breath of both sides being exhausted, there was an involuntary suspension of hostilities. At length up went the brig's trumpet again, and our captain, in the agony of his angry anxiety, accidentally put his trumpet to his ear, and thus discovered a new use for the instrument, for it conveyed into his organ the word *boat*. "Boat!" says the captain, "boat! boat ahoy! Mr. Binacle, put that cutter over the starboard quarter. That prisoner I prefers that we should lose a boat and crew to do the duty of his own." Now, our cutter happened to be chock-block with sails, masts, booms, oars and many other things, and when they were got out, the lowering tackle had to be passed through so many half hitches, and it took so long to do that somebody suggested that the rope had got no end, and another suggested that the end had been cut to get it off. The captain, in his spontaneous humanity, remarked: "I shouldn't pity the poor devil who had gone overboard, and that boat was being lowered to save." Mr. Binacle was a smart officer and was nettled. He answered quite tly, "aye, aye, sir! we should be smarter in that case." Captain mum.

However, the cutter reached the water and Mr. Binacle sprang into the stern sheets as if to the manner born. We had drifted half a mile from the amiable brig and it was no joke of a proxy that our boat's crew had to do. They were alternately conspicuous on the top of waves and out of sight between two. Well, she reached that precious brig, and how long do you think that blazing aristocrat kept her? I did not time her, but I should have thought it was a week, only that I did not observe the sun setting and rising in the meantime. We at length came to the conclusion that the brig was a pirate getting ships' boats and crews alongside under false pretences to strengthen her own crew, and that when she had got enough she would slip her cable and show her teeth. At length a boat came in sight round the brig's stern and we scanned her to see if she was armed. She was not. She came alongside, the pilot climbed to the deck; the rest followed him and they soon caused the brig to follow them. I must mention that with them came a part of *bouchée's* mate who carried his master's pith topee as big as an umbrella, and that he had also a small sea chest such as a cabin boy has on board a Newcastle brig.

Lo! we have got a pilot! a real Bengal pilot. But how we are sold! he looks like a common sailor or soldier—neither for choice. But that is the first scene of the play. It takes us back to a scene at Astley's Circus, which has delighted hundreds of thousands of boys, and perhaps as many past boyhood. Clown tries to ride a horse and gets kicked off at each trial. Old chopper in the pit sneers at clown and says he could ride the animal. Clown challenges him to try. Clod climbs over into the arena and falls, being somewhat screwed. He tries to climb into the saddle but loses his hold and falls back. He tries again and more than gains the saddle, for he goes over the other side. He tries a third time and scrambles into a seat. The horse goes into a trot and jolts Clod left and right and backwards and forwards. But Clod is all there. He studies himself, puts the horse into a canter, springs to his feet, and standing in the saddle, urges the horse to a gallop. Clown's jeers change to bewilderment, and then merge into admiration. Clod throws off coat and waistcoat, and after standing on one leg and then on the other, takes off a pair of trowsers, all which he flings in clown's face to hide his confusion. In this way he divests himself of suit after suit till he stands revealed the ve

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

FURTHER FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A Russian official despatch states, that the Russians on the 15th instant gained a complete victory over Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha at Aladjadagh, capturing many guns and prisoners and driving the Turks from the road to Kars.

A Turkish official despatch from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha states, that on the 15th inst. he fought a great battle, and that at the moment of wiring the Russians were retreating. The full result of the battle is wanting in the Turkish despatch.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.
DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A Russian official despatch, dated Karajal, 16th, has been received, stating that on the 14th the Russians captured the heights of Orlok, compelling the defenders to retreat towards Kars and Vesinkerr, and thus turning the Turkish Army.

On the 15th, the Russians attacked Ahmed Mukhtar's positions and carried Mount Awliar, thus cutting the Turkish Army in two. That portion which retreated towards Kars was then attacked and completely defeated, with enormous loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the other part of the Turkish Army with Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha at Aladjadagh was surrounded, and after some severe fighting compelled to surrender. Seven Pashas, 32 guns, and an immense amount of war material was captured. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has fled to Kars.

LONDON, Oct. 16, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Sales freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1/4
8½ lbs. "	7-1/4
40s. Mule Twist	0-10½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9/32
4 per cent Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	54½

Arrivals.—Carnegie.
Departures.—Morglay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	17th—11 23 a.m.	0 37
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	17th— 2 40 p.m.	1 1
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	17th—11 6 a.m.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	17th— 9 30 a.m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	16th—11 39 p.m.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	17 no time	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect)		
" Singapore (do.)	17th— 5 10 p.m.	nil.
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (perfect)	12th— 5 15 p.m.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max, Rs.	Mts.	Min, Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	0	44	0	7
" Galle	10	56	10	34
" Kurrachee	0	22	0	1
" Madras	0	50	0	1

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 17TH Oct., 10-59 P.M.

French mail steamer Anadyr, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 17TH Oct., 12-5 P.M.

Mail steamer Tanjore, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 17.

(Madras Time.)

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 4 ther. 82, bar. 30 4 Fall of rain 81 cents.

BANGALORE, 4-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 3-25 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. E., ther. 86, bar. 29 95.

VIZAGOLLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, S. E. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 1 inch 3 cents.

RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

NEARLY four inches of rain fell at Hyderabad, Deccan, on Sunday night, and three and a-half at Bangalore between Wednesday and Monday. A slight fall is reported from Coorg and Mysore. Government reports state, that for the week ending the 6th, the public health is better, and that the crops are promising well. From the Central Provinces good rain is reported in all the districts as having fallen between the 6th and 11th; the rice crops have been injured in Saugor, Damoh, and Sambalpur. High prices rule in the latter district. The prospects of the kharif generally are good throughout the Provinces, and the rabi sowings are progressing; prices are falling, and immigration into Saugor is decreasing.

THE Superintendent of Mahableshwur, writing on the 14th inst., says, that the weather is becoming much more settled and no rain to speak of has fallen of the past two days. On the 15th he writes that the weather is glorious. The visitors who have come up are delighted with the climate after the heat of the plains; several houses have been taken for the cold season.

WE see it stated that Sir William Robinson, K. C. S. I., has so far recovered from his recent illness as to expect to return to Madras by the end of the present week.

THE Empress of India has been pleased to authorize the 32nd Regiment Punjab Pioneers to wear on its appointments the motto *Ad viam inveniam aut faciam*. The distinguished services, both in times of peace and war, performed by this regiment in its as yet short life of twenty years well entitle it to the proud distinction.

SOME statements have been made recently regarding the famine mortality in Bangalore, which have attracted attention and caused some sensation. Government have, the efore, we learn, been induced to make careful investigations, with the following results. The mortality in the town and cantonments of Bangalore has been mostly among the vagrants who had crowded in from the rural districts, and the daily average of deaths from the 11th to the 30th September were 33, which has fallen to a daily average of 26 from the 1st to the 13th October. Apart from these, the deaths in Bangalore relief camps and hospitals show a daily average in August of 84. From the 1st September to the 10th, 85; September 11th to 13th, 70; October 1st to 13th, 55. All other deaths in cantonments amounted to the following totals: July 884, August 1,185, September 225.

THE Ootacamund paper of the 13th inst. says, that there are unmistakable indications of a burst of the N.E. monsoon. For the past two or three days the wind and rain have come steadily from that quarter, and the heavy showers we have experienced all go to confirm that the N. E. monsoon is upon us. If the rain continues as it has done for the past few days, we shall indeed have cause to be thankful, and may then safely bid adieu to famine and hard times.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following gratifying and most cheering information:—"We are informed by a senior official of great Mofussil experience, who has recently travelled over the greater part of the Madras Presidency, that last month was the best September he has seen during his career. The crops in all directions look the most promising. The people have become hopeful; and already it is difficult in many places to realise that a few weeks since the now verdant hills and smiling valleys supported scarcely any vegetation, and the rivers and tanks that are now brimful were dry. After the long rest the land has had there should be splendid crops of grain and cotton early next year, if the N. E. monsoon is favourable."

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* has some very suggestive and timely remarks on the altered circumstances of the famine districts, and the necessity in consequence for a judicious control in disposing of the huge amount that has been placed at the disposal of the committee entrusted with the Famine Funds. That writer says, "It is now two months and more since the monster meeting in the Banqueting Hall, which resulted in the appeal to England and consequent subscriptions. At the time I urged somewhat pertinaciously that we were late in the day—that the corner had been turned. Now what is the state of things? Some third of a million sterling is at the disposal of our committee, and operations are commencing. Dr. Strachan, the delegate for the northern half of the Presidency, writes his first letter, dated Bellary, 27th September: just two months from date of the great meeting the first mofussil sub-committee gets into harness. Now there ought to be a dry grain crop in a month or so; harvestings will be at uncertain times, as the sowings were before them. That is, in a month or so the extreme tension should be relaxed in at least some districts. Will the subscriptions be used up, or nearly used up, by the time the famine is over? Presupposing a fair N. E. monsoon, I should think certainly not. Bellary, a large district, and a district that has suffered much, will only require £1,100 a week—say £13,000 by the end of the year. At that rate the £300,000 and odd that has been subscribed will not nearly be exhausted. Let us hope nevertheless that all economy will be practised, so that a large balance may be left for the next famine. In writing thus you will understand, of course, that I suppose the subscriptions to be devoted *only* to the cases not touched by State relief. Of course, if the committee attempt to feed the ordinary poor, they may easily get rid of any possible surplus in a few days."

THE Metropolitan has sent to the Bishop of Madras for distribution in Famine Relief a donation of Rs. 1,000, and has expressed a desire that his Lordship would, if there should be a suitable opportunity, convey to all concerned his warmest sympathy and the assurance of his desire to help them to bear the burden of distress.

It is reported that the officers who have arrived from Bengal and are in charge of the Famine Relief Works in the province of Mysore, are in a fix, being ignorant of Canarese, Tamil, and Telugu. They understand Hindustanee, but this language is seldom or never used among the lower classes of natives there.

SOME time ago the managing directors of the Alexandra Girls' School applied to Government for a piece of land on the Esplanade for building a school house for that institution; and we now learn that Government have agreed to grant a suitable plot on the distinct understanding that the sum of Rs. 50,000 should be placed in the hands of the Government Chief Engineer within two years from the current month, and if this condition, be not fulfilled, the proposed grant will be withdrawn. The school does not seem to be so well patronised as it used to be, as ofily 30 to 40 girls, who belong to wealthy Parsee families, attend it; and Mr. Chaffelt, the Director of Public Instruction, has refused any "grant in aid" to the institution.

IT is reported that the up mail from Agra narrowly escaped being thrown off the line on the morning of the 5th October. A trunk of a tree had been placed across the line near the Bewaie station by some mischievous person. The cow-catcher of the engine struck the tree and pushed it to one side of the road. The train was stopped, and the tree was placed on a truck and brought in to Bewaie. A mysterious letter, tied by many coloured bands, was found on a telegraph post. The letter has been taken to the Political Agent at Ulwar.

EFFORTS are being made at Secunderabad to revive the glories of the Moul Ali Race meeting, which used in former days to be one of the most successful in the Southern Presidency. This year the meeting will take place in November. It was to have come off in August, but though money was plentiful enough, entries were too few. In November the climate will be delightful, and the late rain has made the course "capital going."?

ONE who seems to speak with a full knowledge of the several tender engagements that are maturing in Madras society says:—"The matrimonial season will be unusually brilliant this year. Wicked birds have been less shy, or whether the shooting has been particularly straight, I cannot tell; but the bag is decidedly good. It is whispered also that the sport is by no means over, and that we shall yet see one or two wary old cocks come down with a run. Amen to that report. I like attending weddings; there is an air of triumph over the female face on such occasions, which renders it doubly attractive. Also I like to see the friends of my youth on their hind legs, delivering themselves of laborious funninesses. This makes one feel young and sprightly."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has received his new Delhi banner in Durbar from the hands of Her Imperial Majesty's representative, Mr. Sullivan, the Acting Resident, who handed it over to the custody of His Highness with an eloquent address, delivered in a bold and earnest manner. On the presentation a 'feu de joie' was fired by the infantry troops drawn up outside the Durbar Hall, accompanied by an Imperial salute of 100 guns from His Highness' Saluting Battery. He then acknowledged the honour that had been paid him by the Empress in one of his own peculiarly appropriate and feeling speeches; *attar* and *pan* were distributed, and the Durbar broke up. The European guests met His Highness the Maharajah and the Royal Princes in the evening at a full dress Durbar dinner, in one of the halls of the palace buildings. In the course of the feast, Mr. Sullivan proposed the health of Her Majesty the Empress, and subsequently that of His Highness the Maharajah, and the toasts were treated with all the honours."

A BUNNIAH at Murree has committed suicide by drowning himself in a well. The man had lately hoarded an immense stock of grain, with the hope of making a large profit; but the rain which unexpectedly fell entirely disappointed his expectations and he was threatened with a heavy loss, the fear of which was the cause of his putting an end to his life.

THE one great social restriction in Sind is the rigid seclusion of women. The long predominance of the Mahomedans easily accounts for the fact. Sindhi womanhood is never to be met with even casually. The most rigorous system of Zenanah prevails. The ladies of Sind wear trowsers, and gowns, and tunics, and chudders, and from wrist to shoulder they are encased and adorned with thin ivory bangles, leaving only the elbow free for bending the arm. They wear two nose-rings, jewelled and substantial ones, one in honour of the husband, and the other in honour of the father or father-in-law. The utmost liberty is given to the widow who can retain every item of the ordinary dress and ornaments, can eat meat and drink wine (all Sindhi ladies and gentlemen freely drink wine), and can even marry, though according to prevalent customs it would be considered rather more respectable to take a second husband. But widows, wives, or maidens must not stir out of their houses, or show their faces to any one except their nearest relatives.

A DISAPPOINTED Zenanah teacher thus bewails the failure of her efforts:—"The seed is planted and has been planted for years in some places, and yet there is not much more prospect of its ever growing than there is of the grass growing in these scorching winds. The degradation of their belief is a very sad thing to witness. Only a few days since, when I went into one of my houses where there are a number of women, only one girl came to me; and soon I heard the voice of their old *guru* mumbling over his prayers in the Sanskrit, instead of the Bengali, and none of them understood what he was saying. The women stood near, waiting, with their *sarees* over their faces. When he came out to leave the house, three of them prostrated themselves before him and kissed his feet. Here were women who had been my pupils for years, who could read their Bibles very well indeed, who had learned Watts's Catechism and many other little lessons in Christianity, as far as committing to memory went, and still they could so degrade themselves! One of these very women asked me some time ago 'What was the use of my teaching her? it only made her unhappy.' Before I came she said it did not trouble her to tell lies and deceive others; but now, if she was careful to tell the truth, the others in the house laughed at her and called her a Christian, and advised her to go and live with me—she was getting to be too pious for them. I have noticed that she very often excuses herself from the lessons of late, and now I see that she is going back to the old ways. What can I do?" In reply to the question—what can I do? the *Indian Mirror* suggests that the teacher should persevere in spite of apparent failure, avoid dogmatic teaching, and try to influence the heart.

AT a congress of homœopathic medical men, held in Liverpool on the 20th ult., Dr. Wyld said the efforts he had made to secure peace between the two branches of the profession were producing good results, especially in Manchester, where a very kindly feeling prevailed; and it was hoped that in a few weeks all the best members of the profession would meet homœopaths in consultation.

THE *Architect* believes that many of the promoters no longer expect that the partially erected structure on the Thames Embankment will ever be completed as a national opera house, and there is some probability that it will eventually fall into the hands of others and be converted into a grand hotel. The unfinished building has been examined by surveyors and other experts on behalf of a body of capitalists, who are prepared to make an offer to the opera house representatives to take over the building in its present condition at a valuation, and then to complete it without further delay as an hotel.

THE *Daily News*:—The *Pickelhaube* has been planted upon English soil. Henceforth British regiments are to be supplied with the well-known spiked helmet of the German soldiery, and the shakos to be discarded, except perhaps in the case of rifle regiments, and, may be, in that of the Militia. The Landwehr, the force into which every defender of the Fatherland passes after he has served his time in the army and reserve, wears, as our readers may know, a head-gear not very different from the British shako. As it is apparently the intention of our authorities to follow German models as closely as possible, we suppose that neither will troops of ours corresponding to those branches of the vast Teuton force, where the *Pickelhaube* is not worn, be expected to assume the new helmet. But infantry of the line throughout are to have the Prussian casque, and the clothing factory at Pimlico has been engaged in making the first issue of the new head-dress to our soldiers. The 2nd Battalion of the 8th Regiment, now quartered at Aldershot, has been the first to receive the helmet, which has a brass spike and curb chain, but, unlike the German head-gear, is not made of shining leather, but of drab cloth. In Germany the infantry have their helmet surmounted by a spike, and the artillery by a ball. With us the artillery are to have blue cloth casques instead of drab ones. Otherwise the helmets will be the same throughout the army. A brass plate, in the form of a laurel-wreath, is affixed in front, and upon this the badge or device of the regiment will appear. Whether the Guards are to give up their bearskins we do not know; but our Fusiliers, who have hitherto also worn bearskins, will have to content themselves in future with the spiked helmet. The busbies of the gunner and sapper, with their red and blue bags, are to disappear, and it will be only in the cavalry that we shall in future see a head-dress out of the common.

IF Dickens had been alive he would have appreciated the following delightful criticism on "David Copperfield." A gentleman up-country recently purchased a copy of that novel from a hawker, and on the back of the last page he found the following able critique from the pen of its former owner, a Mahomedan gentleman:—"I surprize that this book's author being the composer of many other novels, has got such a style without taste. Though its style is very regularly made, yet the mind of the reader is never willing to see even a page thoroughly. It seems to me that its author was not an intelligible. Those difficulties which I suffered during the course of the study of this idle book I can't express them. Sometimes the wretched author tries to write and deliver some oration, yet suddenly he falls in a pit of dullness. In short, this book is quite an unpleasing to the heart of the glowing heart. Let the reader see and confess my observation!—S. S. E."

THE CRICKET MATCH—ENGLISHMEN AGAINST PARSEES.

YESTERDAY the match of the Parsees against the Gymkhana was resumed at eleven o'clock. The day was peculiarly hot, and it says much for the devotion both of the Parsees and their opponents to the noble game of cricket that they bore the heat and burden of the day with so much enthusiasm. There was a large number of spectators. Hundreds of natives, chiefly Parsees, were gathered beneath the trees that skirt the cricket ground—surely, with its brilliant verdure and splendid surrounding build ings one of the loveliest in the world; and in the Gymkhana tents there was a numerous company of Europeans. In the afternoon the ground bore a singularly lively appearance. Thousands of people took up a position where ever they could get a glimpse of the players, and whenever a hit or a catch was made they yelled with an enthusiasm that bespoke much for the future of cricket among them in Bombay. Near the Parsee tent, Parsees were packed as closely as herrings in a barrel, the front rank being composed of an interesting collection of small boys dressed in their best coloured silk trowsers, and the second and other ranks of a crowd in which the white headdress of Parsee priests was as conspicuous as a white man among a lot of black men. The Gymkhana tent was crowded, and a number of gentlemen were very well content to be upon the grass even at the risk of being covered with nats, though, from the remark one victim made who found himself "alive" with these little pests, we fancy they had no reason to enjoy the cricket match. Clutching a handful he laughed a demoniacal smile of triumph as he said melodramatically, "Hah, hah, my torments, I can kill more of you than you can of me;' and thereupon he slew his thousands. We were glad to see several European ladies on the ground. The match throughout was contested in the most friendly way, and it shows the levelling and humanising tendency of cricket that the Parsees were as much applauded from the Pavilion for particular exhibitions of good play as the Europeans were. The Parsees won the first innings, though not by so many runs as people at first imagines, the last four wickets of the Gymkhana team yielding nearly fifty runs. In their second innings the Parsees did not score well, and when the match closed in a "draw," the general opinion among the Europeans was that it was in their favour and among the Parsee that the match was in *their* favour. Which was right is a secret that lies in the womb of futurity. All that poor mortals like ourselves can confidently affirm is that the match was a singularly good one, and that the men of the Gymkhana encountered foemen worthy of their wiles.

PLAY commenced at eleven o'clock. Had it been commenced in good time the match might have been finished, Caldecott and Maule faced the Parsee bowlers, and for a while the lively time of it before they separated. The Doctor's innings (26, not out) was a peculiarly good one, and thanks to him and the other three men the Gymkhana total was made up to a very respectable sum. Cameron was run out rather an early one. At about half-past 12, the Parsees commenced their second innings, sending Espadia and Marwat to face Mr. Rowe and Mr. Weir. Espadia, a long thin man with a white handkerchief tied round his head as if he were a perfect martyr to toothache, and with his long white muslin overshirt hanging, down to his knees, does not suggest the *beau ideal* of a cricketer, but nevertheless he is a very good man, player as we have had occasion to say before in this page, bowled splendidly as well as Marwat, and the fielding in addition was so good that for a number of overs runs came very slowly. When seven runs had been put up Dhanrar managed to put his leg before the wicket and he had to give way to a little man named Bhicajee who wore a straw hat and long muslin overshirt with the tail down to his heels. Espadia made a hard hit to leg, but little came of it as it was smartly fielded by Mackenzie, who just missed catching it. He, however, managed immediately afterwards to make a drive to mid-on for which he got 3. The ball fell among some people, behind whom the fielder had to run, and in returning the ball he damaged an elderly Parsee's umbrella by it sending through it. Espadia's career came to an end by Stewart catching him at long off very prettily. Next come a Parsee wearing a large grey wideawake, named Major. Chalmers relieved Wyer of the ball for a short time. Major lifted one of Maorae's to short leg, where it was splendidly caught by Wyer, who had to run a long way sideways before he could get at it. Then Bazonjee filled the vacant place, and immediately commenced work by driving Chalmers to long off for 3. Bhicajee, who always made elaborate preparations before standing up to the bowler, such as levelling the ground with his bat, and then making a critical survey of the wicket to see that all was right, seemed rather anxious to make runs, and several times he narrowly escaped being stumped by "Carmichael" at the wickets. Bazonjee, a stout Parsee, who is captain of the eleven, was Bhicajee's companion, and before the two were separated they had contributed the great majority of the runs that had been made up to that time. During a change of overs, a little man was seen squatting in the middle of the field, and a coolie pouring water from an electro-plated jug over a close cropped little black head. This was Bhicajee, who, thus refreshed, once more went to the wicket and examined it and the crease with renewed minuteness before he played. Wyer and Caldecott took up the bowling, and the most notable incident that took place before the tiffin bell rang was a 3 hit off Wyer by Bazonjee. After tiffin (supplied in good style by Messrs. Minns and Kerner), the Gymkhana men once more took the field against Bhicajee and Bazonjee, with a substitute for one of the eleven who had not turned up. This substitute was a Parsee coolie boy employed by the Gymkhana to watch the ground, and a comical enough looking figure he is. Bhicajee drove one of Macrae's high to long off, and it looked good for 3 at the least. But suddenly the coolie boy was seen to rush forward, to make a spring at the ball, and to keep springing up and down and yelling for several minutes afterwards. This extraordinary conduct was subsequently explained by the discovery that he had actually caught the ball, and that his delight was due chiefly to the knowledge that for the performance of this brilliant feat he was entitled to the guerdon of one rupee vouchsafed by the Gymkhana in such emergencies. The lad was cheered for his really splendid catch, and then he was relieved of his duties his black beaming face as he came off the ground was a study for philanthropists. Master took Bhicajee's place. He wore not a wreath of roses, but that lugubrious handkerchief tied all round his head so as to give him the appearance of a dreadful invalid. He was not long at the wicket before he was caught easily at point off Wyer by Stewart. Then came D. N. Pateil, and he and Bezonjee hit merrily enough while they were together. "Carmichael" doffed the gloves and took up the ball at Macrae's end, and Harrison bowled from Wyer's end. This change did not do. Bezonjee, hitting one of Carmichael's to short leg he was well held by Maule. As he returned to the tent he was cheered for his very steadily played inning's. Thus had six wickets fallen for 58. Then came a gentleman with a little black skull cap and plum coloured silk pantaloons. This was Khosroo. He "spooned" one of Harrison's to mid-on, and after waiting for it patiently to come down, Macrae got it in his hands—but dropped it again. Khosroo was soon afterwards, however, caught at point by Mackenzie off Carmichael. Bhimjeebhoy filled Khosroo's place, and after "snicking" one of Chalmers' away for 3, that astute bowler had his revenge by sending in a ball that Bhimjeebhoy could not prevent from dislodging his bails. (67 runs for eight wickets.) Kartruck came next, and managed to drive one of Chalmers, to long off for three. Patell who played a short but merry hard-hitting innings, next drove one of Carmichael's splendidly for four, after which he spooned one of Carmichael's to mid-on where he was well caught by Chalmers. Libuwalla was last man. He was missed at mid-wicket, but almost immediately afterwards his brief career came to an end through his partner being cleverly caught out in the slips by Mackenzie. The innings terminated for 76.

The Gymkhana team commenced their second innings with Wyer and Oliver facing the bowling of Kartruck and Bhicajee. Kartruck's style is peculiar. He retires about ten paces from the wicket, then sets his right arm in motion, then walks forward a little, increasing the pump-handle action of his arm the while, and when about four paces off the wicket he runs, his arm by this time going at a tremendous rate, and then delivers the ball at the opposing wicket just as if he were angry with it and bent upon its annihilation. His bowling is very swift, very straight, and sometimes low-pitched, and sometimes high, but would not present many difficulties to honest Hodge of Mudborough who has played that kind of underhand from his cradle, Lord bless ye! Bhicajee has fewer eccentricities of style, but it is plain, from the speed with which he sends his ball now hopping along the ground, now pitched up to the feet of the stumps, that he is animated by the same undying hatred of the opposite wicket as his compatriot Kertruck. *Resemons a nos moutons*, though we hasten to explain that we do not mean anything by that expression in the slightest degree disrespectful to either of the batsmen. Wyer, for instance, played very like a sheepish game. After some skirmishing, during which Oliver played with great steadiness, Bhicajee delivered a "Yorker," and as the batsman failed to apply in time the only remedy able to counteract that malady, he had to "decease," which he did, hurling expressions of contempt at the bowling—snapping his fingers metaphorically at Bhicajee and daring him to do it again. Mackenzie took up the vacant post, but being too modest to keep others out of it he made way for Maule. Wyer and the Doctor played together with remarkable steadiness. It did not matter how much Kertruck worked his right arm, nor how vigorously Bhicajee hurled dead nice and the ball at the other wicket, but there were Wyer and the Doctor still alive and smiling, though hot. The Doctor, however, had a narrow escape. Bhicajee sent in a fast "Yorker" which knocked down the Doctor's stumps, but it so happened that before the ball had reached its destination, the stentorian voice of Colonel Torin Thatcher (who officiated as umpire with his usual sporting good nature) had proclaimed to the world that the ball was "no ball." Hence the Doctor was saved. But he showed no gratitude to Bhicajee. On the contrary, he assisted his partner to the best of his ability in punishing the Parsee bowling up till the moment "time" was called. When this important announcement was made, an announcement which terminated a delightful match (always barring the inexorable heat), and which ended in a "drawn game," the Gymkhana team had scored 41 for the loss of two wickets—which was by no means a bad beginning of a second innings.

ANNEXED we publish the full scores and the various bowling analyses:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIRST INNINGS.

Wyer, run out	9
Oliver, b Patell	17
Mackenzie, b Patell	3
Harrison, b Kapadia	2
Capt. Caldecott, c Kartruck, b Patell	14
Maule, c and b Bhicajee	4
Chalmers, b Patell	2
Cameron, run out	6
Michael, b Patell	5
Macrae, b Patell	1
Dr. Maule, not out	26
Byes	1
Leg byes	2
Wide balls	1
	93

PARSEE C. C. SECOND INNINGS.

R. J. Kapadia, c Stewart, b Macrae	10
D. Dharwar, l b w, b Macrae	1
Bomanjee Bhicajee, c substitute, b Macrae	19
P. J. Master, c Macrae, b Wyer	4
A. G. Meyr, c Wyer, b Macrae	1
Sorabjee Bomjee, c Dr. Maule, b Michael	16
D. H. Patell, c Chalmers, b Michael	16
E. Koomana, c Mackenzie, b Michael	3
Byramjee Bhimjee-bhoy b Chalmers	0
R. Kartruck, c Mackenzie, b Chalmers	4
A. E. Libuwalla, not out	1
Wide	1
	76

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SECOND INNINGS.

Wyer, not out	19
Oliver, b Bhicajee	7
Mackenzie, c and b Bhicajee	0
Dr. Maule, not out	12
Extras	3
	41

BOWLING ANALYSIS—GYMKHANA SECOND INNINGS.

Kartruck.	4½ Balls.	4 Maidens.	12 Runs.		
Bhicajee.	55 "	4 "	24 "	2 no Balls.	
Patell.	15 "	1 "	2 "		

BOWLING ANALYSIS—PARSEE FIRST INNINGS.

Wyer	140 Balls.	8 Maidens.	47 Runs	
Michael	95 "	4 "	46 "	
Harrison	30 "	3 "	9 "	
Caldecott	25 "	1 "	16 "	
Macrae	17 "	"	6 "	
Chalmers	15 "	"	1 "	
			136	

BOWLING ANALYSIS—PARSEE SECOND INNINGS.

Wyer	7⅓ B lls	7 Maid.	10 Runs.	1 Wicket.
Macrae	27 "	7 "	27 "	4 "
Chalmers	33 "	2 "	12 "	2 "
Caldecott	20 "	1 "	11 "	0 "
Michael	35 "	4 "	8 "	3 "
Harrison	15 "	0 "	7 "	0 "

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE Town Council met again yesterday at the Municipal offices for a further consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget estimates for 1878. Mr. J. M Maclean presided, and there were present Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Pedde, Mr. Shanteram Narayen, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, and the Hon'ble Mr. Rogay. Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, Mr. Braham, and Mr. Brunton were also present.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The first item taken up was one of Rs. 1 500 for printing the Commissioner's annual report and accounts, the consideration of which had been postponed.

The secretary reported that he had made enquiries and received an estimate, but that further enquiries were being yet made.

Mr. Rogay thought the size of the report was very awkward at present, and that it might be made more handy.

The Chairman suggested that the proceedings of the Town Council might be printed with the report.

Mr. Kirkham thought an arrangement might possibly be made with the newspapers to print a large number slips of their reports, which might be collated with the secretary's and circulated among the members for correction, after which a certain number of copies might be struck off. The newspaper reports, Mr. Kirkham thought, were as a rule correct enough.

Mr. Raghunath—I have found them wonderfully incorrect!

Mr. Kirkham—I believe they are wonderfully correct as to putting in a few words what we take good many words to say.

Mr. Rogay—Sometimes the reports are very meagre. Can't we have our own reporter? (A laugh.)

Further consideration of that item was postponed.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested in future to print his report in large octavo instead of the present form, and that the minutes of proceedings of the Town Council and of the Corporation, as drawn up by the Secretary, be printed and bound up with the report.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT—HALALCORE BRANCH.

The Council then proceeded to consider the estimates for the halalcore branch of the Health Department.

Mr. Nowrojee—Who is the inspector to whom it is proposed to give an increase?

Dr. Weir—Ava Shaver.

Mr. Nanabhoy—A celebrated man, concerned in the late riot.

Mr. Nowrojee—He was dismissed.

Dr. Weir—And re-appointed.

Mr. Nowrojee—The antecedents of the man are such as would scarcely induce the Council to increase his salary.

Mr. Rogay—The riots should have nothing to do with Municipal work. (A laugh.)

Sir Frank Souter—The man was suspected, but nothing was proved against him, and he was reinstated.

Mr. Nanabhoy—There was no proof whatever against him.

Dr. Blaney—He was reinstated with the full knowledge of the Town Council.

The items in the halalcore branch were then passed as follow:—

Superintendence	Rs.	16,320
Labour	"	1,66 608
Feed of bullocks	"	24,720
Stores	"	3,840
Repairs	"	12,830
Purchase of live stock cut down from Rs. 3,500 to	"	3,000
Rent	"	258
Lighting	"	540
Maintenance of Carnac Bunder night-soil pumping station cut down from Rs. 5,000 to	"	3 763

This last item was reduced in consequence of the saving of Rs. 2 per ton in the contract for coals.

The Council reduced the cost (section 2) of labour including feed of cattle by Rs. 10.000, namely from Rs. 2,95,128 to Rs. 2,85,128, making the total grant for conservancy Rs. 6,61,215 and in total for supervision and conservancy Rs. 7,00,851-9-8.

With refer nce to the saving of about Rs. 9.000 for the year on the maintenance of the Carnac Bunder night-soil pumping station, Mr. Nowrojee said that, great credit was due to Mr. Rowe, the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops.

Mr. Kirkham thought that the reduction in the expenses was remarkable and ought to be enquired into.

Dr. Blaney said he would off r an explanation. Mr. Pedde recommended the dismissal of the late superintendent, who had been neglecting his work; but the Council took a more merciful view and gave him six months' leave. After Mr. Rowe, the present Superintendent, had been in charge, Mr. Mathew, Colonel Hancock, and others had expressed a high opinion of his efficiency.

Mr. Kirkham—After this explanation, I can echo Mr. Nowrojee's opinion that great credit is due to Mr. Rowe for the saving he has effected.

Sir Frank Souter—The saving is so remarkable that, if the credit be due to Mr. Rowe, he is entitled to some acknowledgment.

Further discussion took place, and explanations were given by Dr. Weir and the Chief Accountant as to how the saving was to be attributed in some measure to the new machinery and other causes; and the matter then dropped.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A total sum of Rs. 11,850 was passed for the registration of births and deaths, including expenses for office, registrars, postage, clothing, &c.

CEMETERIES.

Under this head an item of Rs. 100 for repairs to a chowkie was, on the motion of Mr. Nowrojee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy, cut down to Rs. 50, and a total of Rs. 5,890 12-10 was passed.

OTHER ITEMS.

Rs. 600 were passed for a laboratory, Rs. 1,198 for the Mahalaxmee Dhobiewadda, and Rs. 8,500, (including allowances of Rs. 100 each to five registrars) for vaccination instead of Rs. 10,464, the budget estimate. Thus the grand total for the Health Department was passed at Rs. 7,28,820-6-6 instead of Rs. 7,43,926-6-6 the budget estimate.

RENT FOR POLICE QUARTERS.

In order to provide for additional quarters for married officers at Rs. 100 a month, the house rent of quarters for police inspectors, &c., was, on the recommendation of Sir Frank Souter, raised from Rs. 25,200 to Rs. 26,400. This item had been left undisposed of at the previous meeting.

REPAIRS TO POLICE CHOWKIES.

An item of Rs. 5,000 for repairs to police chowkies (also left undisposed of) was next passed. This the total grant for the police was passed at Rs. 3,89,552.

The Council then adjourned until tomorrow (Friday) at 3 p. m., when the estimates for the Executive Engineer's Department will be taken up.

THE NEW FAMINE POLICY IN MADRAS.

THE following official papers have been forwarded to us for publication:—

Simla, 8th October 1877.

From C. Bernard Esq., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement enclosing printed copies of the instructions published by the Madras Government, and their Proceedings, No. 2847 of 24th September, and in reply I am to express the satisfaction with which His Excellency in Council regards the steps now taken to carry out in detail the line of policy determined on by the Madras Government during the Viceroy's visit to that Presidency.

2. As these instructions have the concurrence and approval of the Government of India, it is unnecessary to comment on them in detail, but I am sorry to say that His Excellency in Council observes with special satisfaction the beneficent arrangements contained in paragraphs 23, 24, 31, 32, 37, 45 48, 51, and 53, which provide that in effecting the necessary transfer from gratuitous relief to Public Works, every possible precaution shall be taken so as to guard not only against loss of life, but against overtasking, against injury to health, and against the separation of families.

3. His Excellency in Council confidently anticipates that with the loyal co-operation of the district officers, and under their zealous supervision, the measures now taken will have the best results in enforcing economy, in checking peculation, in improving the health and condition of the people, in providing the Presidency with useful communications, and increased protection against drought, and in reducing to a minimum the dangers of demoralisation.

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF FAMINE RELIEF IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras Revenue Department, dated 24th September 1877.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of all officers concerned in the administration of Famine relief:

Under the successive orders of the Madras Government relief has been sanctioned to famine-stricken people—

(1st) in the form of wages for work done;

(2nd) gratuitously in camps, relief-houses, and villages, to those unable to labour or temporarily incapacitated for work.

2. It has been determined that both relief by employment on works for the strong and gratuitous relief to the infirm shall be continued.

To enable employment on large public works to be more extensively and systematically carried on, the Government of India have agreed to lend a large additional force to the Public Works Department, and to enable Collectors to duly watch the distribution of gratuitous relief, the Government of India have placed at the disposal of this Government a large number of European officers to supervise relief operations in the several taluks of the distressed districts.

4. In order that the wishes and instructions of His Grace the Governor in Council may be clearly understood, the conditions under which relief has been sanct

PRACTICAL JOKING IN REGIMENTS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Our English Military correspondent has, on several occasions lately, remarked upon the great increase of "practical joking" in certain regiments serving at home. It appears a moot point, whether the rowdyism affected amongst the younger officers in these corps, is to be considered rather a sign of the times, and an imitation of amusements which take place amongst the *jeunesse dorée* while staying in country houses, or is to be accounted for by the abolition of the purchase system, and the efforts of a certain class of political agitators to democratise the army having been partially successful. At all events, there is no doubt that, during the past few years, a far greater latitude and slackness than formerly has sprung up on the subject of military practical joking. If such tendencies, however, are not promptly checked by the authorities, some similar grave public scandal is again likely to arise, as that which in 1854 brought such odium on an Infantry corps quartered at Windsor, when both the regiment in question and the officers of the army in general were greatly discredited in the public mind. Not for one moment would one insinuate, that the 'bear-fighting,' which generally leads to the destruction of individual clothing and equally senseless, smashing of mess furniture and property, is at all general. It was rumoured that the officers of a Household Cavalry regiment, not very long ago, sought to edify the Duke of Connaught who was their guest—with an after-dinner exhibition of rough horse-play, but only succeeded in exciting his deep annoyance by their vagaries. Again, during the past season, when the Prince of Wales was entertained by the Royal Artillery officers at Woolwich, an impromptu chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow" was struck up at one end of the table after the health of the Commander-in-Chief had been proposed; while, before the end of the evening, the heir to the Crown was apparently diverted by a *cancan* danced before him by two of his hosts!

We have only to remember that, in former days, even if the young officers of the army were occasionally wild and given to pitching the household gods and barrack furniture of an unpopular or simple-minded member of the mess, out of the window of his room, after having effected an entrance by bursting open the door, at all events the mess-room itself was kept free from actual acts of physical violence or noisy rowdyism. Now-a-days, however, nothing appears to be considered sacred; while the 'hard case' once propounded in *Vanity Fair*, is rather difficult to solve, as to what a civilian should do in the matter of recompense, who having called on a friend in barracks is asked to stay to mess, and after dinner has a borrowed suit of evening clothes torn into rags. During the time when Sub-Lieutenants were sent from their regiments to study at Sandhurst, rowdyism unfortunately was exceptionally rampant. On one occasion, after some nocturnal breakage of mess property, the culprit in extenuation pleaded to the Governor of the College, that such amusements were not at all unusual in the regiment he belonged to. Needless to say, this ingenuous confession was reported to the Horse Guards, and led to inquiries, which evoked, it may be safely presumed, some strong personal feeling against the informant after he rejoined the corps. Still, if the Prince of Wales can be amused by officers dancing the *cancan* in his presence, after a semi-State dinner at which many of the senior officers of the regiment were assembled to do him honour, we cannot well be surprised at anything extraordinary that may occur in the future. Many of the His Royal Highness's immediate personal friends, moreover, are known to be adepts at rough horse play and similar diversions. In fact, one of the best known men about town, who distinguished himself by passing a bill through the House of Commons to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of sea-fowl, is said to have withdrawn from the Prince's *coterie*, as he did not even occasionally choose to be subjected to personal molestation.

Altogether, the modern tendency we have commented upon, is far more inexcusable than in past days, as deep drinking no longer obtains amongst gentlemen, and the general spread of intelligence and enlightenment has by no means failed to reach the military mind. Formerly, 'drawing' was generally indulged in, either to test the temper of the newly-joined, or with the object of eventually ejecting an undesirable comrade from the regiment. When, however, Messrs. Perry and Greer battered each other's heads with brass candlesticks in a Windsor barrack-room, and it came out in the evidence given at the court-martial to which that circumstance led, as to what was the internal and normal state of affairs in the corps, the British public became so sympathetic with the by no means immaculate Perry, that a large subscription was got up for his benefit. The Horse Guards were also compelled to issue the strictest injunction against practical joking amongst officers, and to make such severe examples of other offenders, that an obnoxious Ensign on joining became as free from molestation as was the young lady who is alleged to have once wandered about Ireland clad principally in rich and rare gems. At that time, moreover, it would have jeopardised the professional reputation of the Colonel in command of a regiment, if any case of practical joking had been passed over by him; and the regulation is still, we believe, in force, that a commanding officer is obliged to bring to the notice of the inspecting General, together with the decision arrived at, any such occurrence that may have happened in the corps.

We do not believe that it is possible for the alleged modern development of military rowdyism to spread to any great extent, as both public opinion and the action of the senior officers would combine to stamp it out. Only quite lately a case of misconduct at a public entertainment given in Cashmere was promptly dealt with, and a stringent order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, which obliges all officers to appear in uniform at any future dinners which may be given by the Maharajah, and also clearly defines the action to be taken by senior military officers on leave in Cashmere, should any officer ever again misconduct himself. The thanks of the army are decidedly due to Sir Paul Haines for his conduct in this matter, and we feel sure that the desired effect will result from it. At all events, candidates for military commissions are as plentiful as blackberries, and if any similar case should occur, no very great harm would probably result to the service by replacing those officers who bring discredit on their cloth, by others who may not develop the same objectionable propensities.

"J'Y SUIS, J'Y RESTE."

(The Leader.)

EXPERIENCE has shown that the intelligence department of the Lahore paper, if not absolutely accurate, is fairly trustworthy as to its general drift and tenour. For this reason we look with some uneasiness to the upshot of events in Afghanistan as foreshadowed by the news published in that journal. There is nothing, indeed, to surprise us in the statement that the Khan of Khelat, a fickle, unstable barbarian, is growing weary of the presence of a British force at Quetchak. It is equally natural that such of his Chiefs as prefer anarchy to order and tranquillity—and who must constitute at least a large minority—should desire the removal of an irresistible check upon their normal state of lawlessness. As for the Ameer Shere Ali, he is evidently bent upon his own ruin, and will not rest from intrigue until swift calamity overtake him and hurl him from his precarious seat. The Belooch chieftains, it is said, wisely decline to commit themselves to acts of aggression unless strongly supported by Russian troops. They are content that their own inability to dislodge the British garrison, and they demand more substantial aid than the promise of Russian sympathy. It will be time enough, they think, to distribute the spoils of the Indian Empire after they have driven the foreigner to his ships. In the meanwhile they will accept the Ameer's presents and wait for auxiliaries No such opportunities, of course, will ever be afforded them. The reinforcements, of the garrison of Quetah must no longer be delayed. Men, guns, and ammunition are of the first necessity. There must be no thought of retreat. The Viceroy may rather be expected to repeat the phrase attributed to the hero of the Malakoff—"*J'y suis, J'y reste.*"

So long as fortune frowns upon the Russian arms alike in Bulgaria and Armenia, there need be little apprehension of much activity on their part in Central Asia. In the absence of General Kaufmann nothing is more unlikely than that any serious movement can be contemplated in the direction of Afghanistan. Intrigues may be rife and unscrupulous advantages may abound, profuse of promise, lavish of falsehood, miserly only in performance. To march such a force into Afghanistan as would enable the Ameer to cope even with that detachment of British troops which is to join us all and wormwood, would leave Russian Turkestan without defence, and would certainly lead to a general uprising of the conquered peoples. It is no part of our policy to foment or even to desire dissensions of any kind in the Asiatic territories of the Czar. We are quite content to look on and applaud, whilst a semi-savage state of society is changed into the more perfect form of civilization that prevails among the Russians. In return, however, for our forbearance we are justified in asking that the Government of St. Petersburg shall restrain its subordinates from exciting and disturbing the barbarous tribes that hang as a fringe upon our frontier.

These tribes have tried the patience of the British Government until further forbearance becomes not a only weakness but a danger. The mistake that has always hitherto been made will surely not be repeated in the future. The practice has been to select some one particular tribe as most worthy of punishment, and to direct a compact military force at some one point in the hills. As a natural consequence we have been met not only by our avowed enemies, but likewise by all their friends and allies. As a matter of course disciplined valour has triumphed in the end, but not until after the loss of many valuable lives and a most wasteful expenditure of public money. And what could be more ludicrous than the fruits of victory? A certain number of hovels burnt to the ground with a view to conciliate the future goodwill of the vanquished, and the imposition of a fine which is paid by fresh inroads. Such has been the usual result of arduous campaigns, that have exhibited the fine qualities of our own troops, but not without teaching some useful lessons to the enemy, the effect of which is every year becoming unpleasantly conspicuous.

There is but one way of dealing with such turbulent neighbours, and that is by rendering them to subjection. This operation, if we mistake not, will prove far less difficult than is generally supposed. The attack would have to be made at half a dozen different points at the same time, and with a force that would convince the enemy of the folly of resistance. In any case we would have no burning of villages, no destruction of private property, no molestation of non-combatants. Let every effort be made to follow up the retreating foe from one stronghold to another, allowing him no time to rally or to gather himself together. Let it be clearly understood that it is the intention of the Government to take possession of the entire range of mountains from Peshawur to Khelat, that those who submit will be treated as British subjects, whilst those who prolong a useless strife will be shot down as enemies to the human race, and opposition will speedily die out. After that a general disarmament must be strictly enforced. In British territory there is no excuse for any one but a sportsman to carry fire-arms. By way of compensation, however, the hill-men might be invited to enlist in the regular or irregular regiments, or a separate corps might be organized after the manner of the Scottish Highlanders under the ministry of Pitt. Let good markets be provided at the very foot of the hills and even in the most tempting valleys—protected, if needful, by a force, as was the custom in mediæval Europe. Once and again the hill-men may strive to recover their independence, but will soon shrink from the grasp of the iron hand that holds them, and each time their tumults will become more feeble than before. But it is a waste of words to dwell upon the infinite superiority of the British Government.

Salus populi, suprema lex.—In defence of its own subjects, continually murdered, harrassed, and plundered by those rude mountaineers, the Government would only be doing its duty in annexing this range. Small difficulty is due to the nominal sovereignty of the Ameer, who has shown himself incapable of preventing the outrages committed by these tribes, nor is there any proof that he ever endeavored to intercede his influence in favour of good order along the border land. He that is not with us is against us and for some time past Shere Ali's attitude has not been such as to entitle him to any consideration at the hands of the British Government.

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PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS
MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulæ of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.
This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.
Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS :—
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co. ditto.
COURTIELD & Co. ditto.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOG WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.
(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
"Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.
This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.
Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5 8	5 12	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5 12	6 0	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles.....	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete.....	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens.....	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens.....	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask.....	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior.....	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended.....	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.
Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."
February 1877.

WACHTER & CIE.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House.....	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.
N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
AND
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, near Crawford Market.
Bombay, May 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,
WILL receive per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of
GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.
LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.
LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.
LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS
in 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.
Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.